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**Triassic Fossils from Eastern Siberia.**<sup>1</sup>—In this publication, Dr. A. Bittner has described the fragments of a pelecypod and beachiopod fauna from the Lower Trias of the Ussuri region, near Vladivostock, in eastern Siberia. Although the fauna is not rich, it is especially interesting, coming from the same formation from which Dr. C. Diener<sup>2</sup> has already described the characteristic cephalopod fauna.

While most of the species are new, it is surprising to find among them forms either identical or closely related to European forms, among which may be mentioned *Pecten conf. alberti* Goldfuss, *Pseudomonotis multiformis* Bittner, and *Myophoria conf. lævigata* Alberti, of which representative forms, or geographic variations, are found in the Werfen beds of the Tyrol.

Diener, on the other hand, found the cephalopod fauna of the Ussuri region absolutely different from that of the Tyrol, with its nearest relationships rather with the Triassic faunas of northern Siberia and India. It is, therefore, remarkable that a kinship with the European Trias should show itself in the pelecypod fauna, which also shows decided affinities with some forms in the Lower Triassic Meekoceras beds of southeastern Idaho, near Soda Springs. The cephalopod fauna of the Ussuri region is almost identical with that collected, but not yet described, by Professor A. Hyatt and the writer from Wood's Cañon near Soda Springs. These additional species will aid greatly in the correlation of the Idaho beds with those of the Ussuri region, and incidentally with the Mediterranean Trias.

J. P. S.

**The Upper Paleozoic Fauna of Russia.**<sup>3</sup>—In this paper N. Jakolew has added another link to the chain that connects the Upper Carboniferous faunas of Russia with those of America. Up to the present our knowledge of the gastropods of the Permo-Carboniferous, or Artinsk, beds of Russia has been scanty, but in this work we find a number of American species in the beds that lie above the Uralian and below the true Permian beds, analogous to the uppermost Missourian and possibly the lower part of the Wichita formation of the Mississippi valley region. The analogies between these transitional formations on the two continents have long been recognized,

<sup>1</sup> Bittner, A. Versteinerungen aus den Trias-Ablagerungen des Süd-Ussuri-Gebietes in der ostsibirischen Küstenprovinz, *Mém. Comité Géol. Russie*, vol. vii, No. 4, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> *Mém. Comité Géol. Russie*, vol. xiv, No. 3, 1895.

<sup>3</sup> Jakolew, N. Die Fauna einiger oberpaläozoischer Ablagerungen Russlands. I, Die Cephalopoden und Gastropoden, *Mém. Comité Géol. Russie*, vol. xv, No. 3, 1899.

but every bit of additional evidence is welcomed. It all tends to show that in the time of the uppermost Coal Measures the great western ocean had extensions as far as the Mississippi valley on the one side, and to eastern Russia on the other, since the brachiopod, gastropod, and cephalopod faunas of the two regions have many species in common. Dr. Jakolew also announces the publication, in the near future, by Professor Tschernyschew, of an extensive work on the brachiopod faunas of the Upper Carboniferous of the Ural region, in which correlations will be made with the American formations and faunas.

J. P. S.